

The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7. 1739.

91:1286.

REMARKS on the CRAFTSMAN of Saturday last.



HAVE more than once observed, that from the late Labour of the Tools of the Opposition it appears they have been permitted to misrepresent and abuse, and to abuse and misrepresent, till Misrepresentation and Abuse are exhausted; and the same smart Things, as themselves call

them, by being perpetually repeated, and by being as constantly as the Parrot's favourite Phrase echoed to their Readers, are now heard with as little Regard; tho', at first, perhaps, a Relation might please well enough.

Mr. D'Aveners, in his Paper of To-day, very properly begins with telling us, by Way of Hint to Correspondents, that it is no less than an Honour to appear in his Paper; tho' one would have thought the simple Story of the *Fly and Cartwheel* would have prevented any thing of that Kind dropping from his pen. — After this he proceeds, with the utmost solemnity, to assure us, that tho' some Persons may assure him, he cannot help thinking every Man both a *just* Claim to Freedom and Independency; to illustrate which harmless Assertion, we are told, with all the Earnestness that could attend the Advancement of a new Doctrine, 'That the Creator of the World cannot be supposed to leave Mankind free Agents in those Actions which regard our eternal Good, and intend us to be Slaves, both in our Wills and Understandings, to the *low* *Manacles* of the Earth, and their Regal Excesses, Ministers; all Creatures of the same Make, and subject to the same Frailties with the rest of Mankind.'

Two this Position is the Basis of all that follows, were any one to ask what Purpose it can serve in a Nation where the Constitution is grounded upon a principle of equal Freedom to all Mankind, and every Act of Government is conformable thereto, the Answer would sufficiently prove either the Ignorance or Folly of the Writer. — Since for many Years no Power has been exercised by the Prince but what has been necessary for the Good of the People, and (in as great a Degree as is consistent with their true Interest) their own Aff. — And that those Regal Excesses, Ministers, are necessary to the proper Execution and Discharge of Publick Government, is a Fault chargeable only on the Nature of Things; for it must be a small State indeed where every Action relating to the Government of a People can be personally executed by one Person; and where that cannot be done, Ministers however the Name may displease some Gentlemen who have long sigh'd after the Office) are absolutely necessary; — and this is so apparent, and any Suggestion to the contrary so ridiculous, that it is appeared in any Paper beside that of Mr. D'Aveners, or its virtuous Ally, it would scarcely be understood. — Nor does it stand properly even in them; it not being the Power but the Persons of Ministers, that have drawn so many melancholy Lamentations against the Authority they possess, which, we have been told again and again, had much better be vested in those who have so long, with such Industry, laboured to supplant them.

I cheerfully agree with Mr. D'Aveners, that the Liberties of England have been attack'd every Way; and that there is great Cause for thanking God that they have been well defended, will be denied by none who have read his Papers for Fourteen Years past. — But, surely, his Memory must be treacherous indeed, if he cannot recollect One Instance in History where the Government hath been destroyed by Popular Tumults, till the Ruling Part have, by Arts or Treachery, got more Power than was consistent with the Freedom of the State. — In Rome, was the Consular Power exorbitant, when, by the Ambition and Intrigues of Marius, Sulla, Caesar, Pompey, Anthony, &c. the Face of its Government was changed, and its Liberties swallowed up in Contests for its Freedom: — in Castile, (to revive a Subject that has been forced into a Variety of Shapes to serve the Purposes of the Malcontents) had the Cortes, by any undue Exercise of their Authority, given the least Room for the People to be impatient

of their Power, when by the Force and open Violence of a Prince too powerful for them to resist, aided by the Treacheries of their Countrymen, their Government was destroy'd, and their Liberties lost, in spite of their utmost Efforts to preserve and defend them: — The Freedom Poland long enjoy'd, and of which she still possesses the Shadow, was not less destroy'd by the Malconduct of those in whom the Preservation of her Liberties was centred; but by the Perfidy of Men, who, by betraying their Country into the Hands of its avowed Enemies, hoped to gain that Power and Distinction, which, by other Means, they never hoped to obtain. — Even in the Story Mr. Common Sense presents us in his Paper of To-day, spite of all his unnatural Perverision of the Fact, the Chinese Emperor's Dethroning and Death are so far from being the Effects of *Ly and Chum*, and their Partizans, being us'd ill by the Mandarins, or Chinese Ministers, that the best Accounts of that Event represent them only as Two of Eight Captains of Robbers, who, taking Advantage of the Force of the Empire being employ'd in preventing the Ravages of the Tartars, tomenced a Rebellion against their own Government; and, after having reduced the other Six, One took the northern Division of the Kingdom, the Other the southern; and the People, who hoped no Advantage from the general Confusion, were so far from aiding these Ravagers, that they suffered to the Degree of subsisting upon human Flesh, rather than submit to the Innovations of these Subverters of their ancient Constitution; the General of the Crown Army's own Father choosing rather to die, than oblige his Son, by having his Life granted, to become a Subject of Robbers! — Indeed, so far these Robbers conform'd to the Doctrine of Mr. Common Sense and his Colleagues, that, pursuant to the constant Practice of such Men, they were no sooner in Possession of the Metropolis of the Empire, than all the Publick Ministers and Friends of the People were immediately made the Victims of their Cruelty. — Nay, these Usurpers were so free from any particular Resentment against the Ministers, that they insulted even the Corps of the Emperor, when, by their Violence and Outrage, they had driven him to snatch Death from his own Hands! — A sad Example to his Successors, of the Danger of being themselves included in any Scheme of Destruction said to be intended only for their Servants.

BUT, to return to the *Craftsman*: — After an awkward Encomium upon the Form of the British Government, we are very philosophically told, that it would be a tolerable Political Machine, with the Help of a few additional Rivets (of his own Invention no doubt); and that all our Publick Calamities are owing to the Neglect of the capital Spring of this Machine, which he calls the *elective Part* of the Senate: — This Spring, he says, some have suffered to rust by Disuse, and others have precipitated its Motion by chymical Oils, &c. — I heartily wish this capital Spring had never been deprived of its proper Vibration by the busy Meddlings of vain and unskillful Artists, who, from a fancy'd Skill in regulating its Motions, have done it much more Prejudice than they have Abilities to repair.

After telling us, that 'a Man must neither hear no see, who is not hourly a Witness of our present Animosities,' and obliquely owning, in hopes of being thought impartial, that both Sides are to blame, I know not what can be meant by saying he shall first consider their Behaviour with regard to the Army; no Reason being assign'd for considering that or any thing else: — But these Country Advocates, as they would gladly appear, soar too high to stoop either to Method or Meaning, when they have their main End in View, tho' it happen to be out of the Sight of other People. — And I confess, that so much has been said on the Subject of the Army, that it is a little surprising to find this Writer promising a Recapitulation of the Whole, before the Noise it made in the Winter is well out of his Readers Ears: At present, indeed, he contents himself with referring it to the Publick Judgment, whether, at this present Conjuncture, it would not have been more eligible to have had a less Army for Twenty Years past? — A Question so mysteriously stated, that he must be a *shrewd Wit* can tell which End to lay hold of: — wherefore, in his next Letter upon this Subject, it will be necessary for him to prove, previous to every other Consideration on this Head, how a disciplin'd Militia can be preferable, in a trading Nation,

to a Body of regular Forces, with regard to the Good of the People only; — a Point of great Importance to his Arguments on this Subject; without a satisfactory Discussion of which he can hope for little Attention from Readers of any Acquaintance with the Interest of Great Britain, or Knowledge of our Constitution. Temple, Aug. 4.

1739.

ALG. SIDNEY.

Madrid, July 13. N. S.

SINCE the last Declaration given in by Mr. Keene, the British Minister, fresh Orders are dispatch'd to all the Ports, to repair and augment the Fortifications, as well as to equip all the Men of War fit for Service; and the Orders for compleating the Land-Forces are renewed. The King seems to act wholly in Concert with France, which Court has not yet advised ours to insist no longer on the Recall of the British Fleet. The Count de la Marck, who continues to have frequent Conferences with the King and Queen, having lately receiv'd an Express from his Court, went and read the Dispatches that came by it to their Majesties, without communicating one Word to the Secretaries of State; which gives Room for a Conjecture, that some secret and very important Affair is in Agitation.

Paris, August 3. N. S. The Earl of Waldegrave, the British Ambassador, has deliver'd a Memorial to the Court, relating to the Differences between the Courts of Great Britain and Spain, as well as concerning the Orders issued by his Britannick Majesty, to use Reprisals against the Spaniards. With regard to Reprisals, we are assur'd that he has declar'd, That the King of Great Britain does not thereby mean an open Rupture with Spain; that as the Treaties which subsist between the Two Powers import that the Reprisals made by either Nation upon the other, shall not be deemed either as a Declaration of War, or a Rupture, his Britannick Majesty was for strictly adhering to the Tenor of the Treaties in this Respect; and that since he could not refuse his Subjects the Permission which they had so long desir'd, to make use of Reprisals, he hop'd that the Court of Spain would not suffer Things to proceed to greater Extremities, but would now determine to grant the Satisfaction demanded of it by the British Nation, &c. Amongst other Arguments made use of by the Earl of Waldegrave, to convince the Court of the Necessity that the King of Great Britain was under to act as he has done, he has represented that he always intended faithfully to perform what was stipulated by the Convention of the 14th of January last, N. S. but that the Court of Spain had hinder'd the Execution of the said Convention, by insisting on the Performance of a pretended tacit Promise to recall the British Squadron from the Mediterranean.

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 31. We hear that the Lord Viscount Duncannon is to be created Earl of Bebarrow, that his eldest Son will be call'd up by Writ to the House of Peers in this Kingdom; and that his Lordship's second Son is made Collector of Cork, in the Room of Henry Hamilton, Esq; who is prefer'd to be Surveyor-General of the Excise in this City, in the Room of Patrick Aylmer, Esq; deceased.

Yesterday Cornet Peter Marquis, of the Lord Moleworth's Regiment of Dragoons, shot himself thro' the Head, at his Lodgings in Sycamore-Alley. He had sent a Letter a little before to his Brother at the Barracks, acquainting him of his Design, and desiring him to come to his Lodgings as soon as possible, that nothing might be embazell'd. The Coroner's Inquest sat upon the Body, and brought in their Verdict Lunacy.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elfenor, August 4. N. S. Since my last came in the Ships commanded by the following Masters, viz. On the Third Instant, Cornelius Barret, from Petersburg for Hull; and John Curling, from London for Petersburg: On the 4th, Gaven Hamilton, for Lynn; and John Lower, for Ipswich from Stockholm.

Those for the Baltick are sail'd, with the Wind at N. W. which continued till this Morning, then turn'd

turn'd to the S. W. where by several outward are
sail'd; but if it comes more to the South, the re-
maining will sail. A Danish China Ship sail'd this
Place last Night for Copenhagen.
Amsterdam, August 10. N. S. On the 8th arrived the
Thomas Tatrop, from Carolina.

H O M E P O R T S.

Dublin, July 24. On the 17th arrived the Jane
Graham, from Drontheim: On the 21st, the Satisfac-
tion, Cock; the Lady Mary, Boyson; the Prince
Frederick, Rubick; and the Postilion, Dixon; all
from Norway: On the 23d, the Margaret, Ray,
from Bordeaux; the Boadicea, Mead, from Danti-
zick; and the Carolina, Dick, from Drontheim: On
the 23d, the Black Joke, Pearle, from Rotterdam:
On the 24th, the Happy Return, Morris, from Bil-
boa. On the 17th sailed the Jane and Mary, Farrel,
for Rouen; the Agnes and Jane, Johnston, for the
Baltick: On the 19th, the Success, Farrier, for
Glasgow and Madeira.

Leith, July 26. Arrived the —, James Stead-
man, from Northcopen, with Deales and Iron. The
Mary, William Cleghorn, is in the Road for Nor-
way with Salt. Arrived in the Frith from Rotterdam,
the Two Sisters, James Marshall. And on the 27th
the Agatha and Jean, Thomas Christie, cleared out
for London, having on board the following Scots
Manufactures, viz. 19260 Yards of Linnen, 8770
Yards of Plaid and Musleburgh Stufls, 1286 Dozen
of Calf, Sheep and Lamb Skins, 321 Dozen of Lin-
gen Handkerchiefs, 2124 lb. of Snuff, 207 lb. of
Thread, and 500 Wt. of Linnen Yarn, besides a
large Quantity of condemn'd Brandy and Geneva. He
has on board upwards of 50 Volunteers for the Fleet.

The Christian, Alexander Crawford, lies to for
Goods for London next, and will sail about the 12th
of August.

Lancaster, August 3. Arrived the Industry, Sandys,
and the Mary, Fish, both from Riga.

Liverpool, August 2. Arrived the Forster, White,
from Antigua, and the Blackmore, M'Newin, from
Dantzick.

Bristol, August 4. Came in since my last, the De-
light, Law, from New England; the Catherine, Ba-
son; and the Goodine, Bowne, from Jamaica;
the Kyrle, Trenchard, from Barbados; the Joanna,
Naylor, from the Straights. The King George, a
Coaster, lately foundered off of Scilly.

Weymouth, August 4. Yesterday sailed the Norton,
Watt; and this Day, the Elizabeth, Butt; both of
this Place, for Newcastle.

Poole, August 4. Sail'd the Loyalty, Wallis, for
Offend; the Mary, Pottle; the Swift, Bartishel;
and the Tucwase, Hart; all these for Newfoundland.

Cowes, August 4. This Morning sailed the Ann
Galley, Thacke, from Amsterdam, for the West In-
dies. And Yesterday came in and sailed again, the
Willing Endeavour, Mayner, of and for Jersey, from
Southampton. Wind S. E.

Deal, August 5. Wind S. W. Remain the Russell,
Namur, Buckingham, Orford, Prince of Orange,
Superbe, Lion, and Salisbury Men of War, and the
Terrible, Bomb; the Ruxley, Phillips; for Alexan-
dria; the Morning Star, Bowerworth; the Mediter-
ranean, Gardiner, for Leghorn; the Vigilance, Har-
riot; the Adriatick, Huddy; the Sweet Peggy,
Wicks; the Golden Fleece, Mangson; the Thomas
and Diana; Wilson; the Queen Esther, Slade, for
Gibraltar. The Britannia, Gale, for Holland; and
the Dublin Merchant, Thomas, for Dublin, are
sailed.

Gravesend, August 5. Pass'd by the Ansley, Allen,
from Lisbon; the Betty, Smith; and the Neptune,
Knowler; from Oporto; the Priscilla, Carter, from
Barbados; the Marwood, Webb, from Bi-bao; the
Bosphorus, Richards, from Smirna; the Daniel and
Jane, Dunn, from S. John D'Acra; the Saudades, Veal,
from Leghorn; the John, Foster, from St. Kitts;
the Prince William, Chaile, from Gallipoly; the
Two Friends, Bredding, from Alicant; the Crowley,
Clark, from Jamaica; the Mary, Hill, from Smirna;
the Hill, Gotman, from Antigua; the Switzer, Bo-
gie, from Genoa; the Weston, Knowler, from Ma-
jaga; the Mermaid, James, from Taranto; the
George, Sharp, from Tetuan; the Europa, Dawson,
from Taranto; and the Freeman, Phillips, from
Nevis.

Gravesend, August 6. Pass'd by the —, Ri-
chard Paramore, from Stockholm.

Arrived at several Ports.

At Dover, the Agadir, Dodson, from Santa Cruz.
At Falmouth, the James and Elizabeth, Norcomb,
from Cadix.

At Rhode Island, the John and Martha, Nichols,
from St. Christophers, for London, being leaky.

At Jamaica, the Titchfield, Gardner, from Lon-
don and Cork.

L O N D O N.

They write from Edinburgh, of July the 30th,
That the Lords of Justiciary met, in order to pass
Sentence on Robert Thomson, Smith in Aberlady,
for the Murder of George Forrester of Haddington;
but Council for the Pannel alledging, That as the
Trial was not compleated within 40 Days, having
commenced the 11th of June, and no Sentence hav-
ing been given on the 21st of July, the Prisoner
ought to be absolved from the Bar: And Council
for the Crown affirming, That, as in Civil Affairs,
so in Criminal Cases, the Days specified in the Act
must be free Days, so either the 11th of June or 21st
of July could not be admitted in the Calcul; their
Lordships appointed Parties to inform on this un-
precedented Case against the second Monday of
November next.

The Bank having delivered Tickets in Exchange
for Receipts (with the whole Payments) the Lottery
will be drawn with all Expedition.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have
lately received Advice of the Death of Capt. Sole-
guard, Captain of the Berwick Man of War, sta-
tion'd in the West Indies.

On Sunday Morning last about Two o'Clock, an
Express arrived at the Admiralty-Office from Ply-
mouth, supposed to be from Admiral Haddock, and
a Messenger was immediately dispatched from the
said Office with the Parquet to Sir Charles Wager,
at his House at Parson's Green.

And we hear that Sir Charles waited on his Ma-
jesty the same Day at Kensington, to communicate
the Contents thereof.

On Sunday Night last died, after a tedious Indis-
position, at his House in St. James's-street, —
Shaw, Esq; a Gentleman possess'd of a plentiful
Estate. He dying a Bachelor, we hear his Estate
devolves to his Two Maiden Sisters, who lived with
him.

Yesterday Morning died, in an advanced Age, at
his Lodgings at Kensington, the Rev. Mr. White,
M. A. Chaplain to the late Earl of Bradford.

The same Day died, in the 20th Year of his Age,
at his Lodgings at Newington, George Clarke, Esq;
only Son of the late Sir John Clarke, Knight, de-
ceased.

Last Friday died, after a long Illness, at his Seat
at Staunton Herald, in the County of Leicester, the
Hon. Lawrence Shirley, Esq; next Brother to the
Right Hon. the Earl Ferrers.

Yesterday Morning David Parker, Esq; with a
Servant on Horseback, were robbed by a single
Highwayman, on Barnes Common in Surrey, to a
considerable Value.

Whereas Tickets in the Present Lottery will be deli-
ver'd at the Bank next Week, to those who shall complete
their Payments on them: This is to acquaint the Publick,
That I shall be ready to exchange those Receipts given
under my Hand, for Tickets, on Wednesday the 8th
Instant; and from thence till the Drawing of the Lot-
tery shall continue to sell Tickets, and Shaves of Tickets,
at my Office under the Royal Exchange.

NB. I am now ready to sell Shares.

T. COX.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	01 34	02 02

Bank Stock 136 3-4ths. India 152 3-4ths. South
Sea 93 3-4ths to 94. Old Annuity 108 1-8th to 1-
half to 108. New ditto 106 1-8th. Three per Cent.
99. Seven per Cent. Loan 105. Five per Cent
ditto 89. Royal Assurance nothing done. London
Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India
Bonds 21 91. Prem. South Sea ditto 15 s. Prem.
Bank Circulation 31 5 s. Prem. Salt Tatties 1-half
to 1 1-half Premium. English Copper 3 1. 5 s
Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent Exche-
quer Orders 1 per Cent. Discount. Three per Cent.
ditto 94 3-4ths. Million Bank 115. Lottery Ticket
51 4 s.

Lottery Office, August 4. 1739.

THE Managers and Directors of the Lottery appointed
by an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, In-
stituted, An Act to enlarge the Powers of the Com-
missioners for building a Bridge, &c. do hereby give
Notice, that the Second Payment of One Pound Ten Shil-
lings on each Ticket is to be paid at the Bank of England
on or before the 25th of this Instant, August (the Cashiers
being ready to receive the same); and the remaining Two
Pounds on each Ticket, on or before the 12th Day of Octo-
ber next.

In the Press, and will be Published at Lady-day 1740.
(Beautifully printed on a Fine Paper)

A NEW EDITION of the WORKS of the Lord Chancellor Bacon.

In FOUR VOLUMES Folio. To which will be
Prefixed, A New Account of the Author's Life; and
some Pieces of his not inserted in the Last Edition.

The Price of the Small Paper, in Sheets, to Subscribers
Three Pounds Ten Shillings; and of the Large Paper, Five
Guineas: One Moiety of each to be paid at Subscribing.

The Encouragers of this Undertaking are directed to send
their Names to A. MILLAR, over-against St. Clement's Church
in the Strand.

There will be but 500 Copies printed. If any remain
unsold, they shall be sold at an Advanced Price.

The Time fixed for the Publication shall be punctually
kept, or the Money returned.

N. B. If Gentlemen, who have any Writings of the same
which have not been printed, will be pleased to communicate
them to the Publisher, the Favour shall be gratefully acknow-
ledged by him, and all possible Care taken of their Publication.

For the immediate Cure of BARRENNESS in
WOMEN, tho' of many Years Continuance, and pro-
ceeding from what Cause soever,

And also of
IMPOTENCY in MEN, however occasion'd, or of
so long Standing,

The Famous and Inestimable
PROLIFICK ELIXIR,

The highest, richest and most powerful Cordial in Nature
is recommended,

BEING the only true and infallible Cure

for BARRENNESS in Women and IMPOTENCY in Men;
the Universe, and which it at once accomplishes without the
least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd;
Thousands have experienced, and that by promoting the dis-
cuss'd Curricule of the Blood and Juices, raising all the Fluids
from their languid, depressed State, to one more florid and
sparkling, opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves,
increasing the Animal Spirits, restoring a Juvenile Heat,
and evidently replenishing the crispy Fibres of the whole
Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moisture, and
thereby invigorating it to such a Degree as not to be surpris'd
but by those who have experienced how exceedingly and ef-
fectually it renovates, recruits, and powerfully strengthens all
Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It
enforces a bright, lively Disposition, banishes Melancholy,
inspires Mirth and Gladness of Heart beyond Expression. A
bundance of Ladies, who for several Years were deem'd in-
curably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and
come Fruitful; and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by
fast living, or otherwise, had render'd themselves incapable of
Procreation, have soon been enabled by it to propagate their
Species, inasmuch, that very many illustrious Families, who
for want of Children, were almost inconsolable, are now
with happy Issue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this
Great Medicine for their Heirs. It rectifies all Disorders of
the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion,
and in all Weakness of Body, or Decay of Constitution of
Kind, is a most infallible Restorative, and even keeps off
the Effects of Old Age itself. It is to be taken but a few
Drops at a Time, has a very fine Flavour, is pleasant to the
Palate, Cordial to the Stomach, and can be had only at the
Two Blue Posts in Haydon-Yard in the Minories, at 4 s. a
Bottle, with Directions.

The only short and infallible Cure

for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbuted Humours,
tho' arriv'd to the highest and most inveterate Degree, and
ever so many Years Standing; and that without any sensible In-
convenience or the least Purgings, which by an unaccountable In-
firmity is generally advised, although always found rather to increase
confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical DROPS

WHICH, without the least Trouble

Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do cure the
at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and
Scorbuted Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never
return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienc'd,
and as all who take them in 3 Days time will be convinc'd. It
they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify
Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities,
directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, black
blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Weakness
of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, swelling
Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Sym-
ptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd
under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Disorders.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good
Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and
all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passage (whereas pre-
ceded Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no better
other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inasmuch
that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Ap-
pearances, they also directly and immediately cure the Green Scurvy
in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almost all
other Chronic Diseases, (which are chiefly occasion'd by Impurities
and stultum Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and prevent
Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen
enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Person
pleasantly Lighthearted, brisk and Vigorous to action, and are
good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to recover
sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these famous and pleasant
Chymical Drops have to universally gain'd among Persons of Temper
for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbuted
rick Humours, and other Chronic Diseases, in such an easy and
agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, and
under the same, and others under other Names: Be assur'd there-
fore not to be deceiv'd; but be sure to have the Right, which is
the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the
newsmen's, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Yard, in the
Minories, at 4 s. a Bottle, with Directions.